

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCEBURMA and SIAMC. P/W sent to Siam Sector of Burma-Siam Railway.

a. Prosecution Document numbered 5059A, the Affidavit of Lt. Col. C.H. KAPPA, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. This document states that in April, 1943, 7,000 P/W were moved from Singapore to Siam. The trains were overcrowded, food was irregularly supplied, water was inadequate and sanitary conditions either non-existent or revolting.

From Banpong the force was marched about 185 miles by night. There was no transport to carry heavy equipment. The men were beaten on the march by the guards and the sick compelled to go on. The staging camps en route were filthy. In May 1943 the men commenced work on the railway.

"In all the working camps on the Railway into which our party moved, the accommodation had not been completed and the buildings had no roofs. The Monsoon rains were then falling. The food in these camps was just rice and onion water or rice and bean water.

All the time our boots were falling to pieces, and there was no replacement of clothing or footwear. The work on the line was very hard on boots as we were in mud and water all day long. Later on we had to ballast the line with stones and the men had to walk across these stones and work in quarries without boots.

The hours of work varied from twelve to twenty per day. Twelve hours and fourteen hours per day were the most common. Normally the men would be out at 8 a.m. and back at 10 p.m. We had no days off. The first day off we had was when the Railway was through, and the line was joined near our camp about 19th or 20th September. We had started about 14th or 15th May, and we worked night after night right through to September, without a break. For months and months the men did not see their camp in daylight. Day after day and many times a day, I made protests, the Medical Officer made protests and the Adjutant made protests in an endeavour to get the numbers of men working reduced. Nothing would stop the Japanese. They said they would drive the men to work and if they wanted a

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thousand men for work they would get a thousand men, irrespective of their physical condition.

Rice with a few pieces of fish in it, was the food ration. In the early stages rice was fairly plentiful, but as soon as a man went sick the ration was cut down to one third of the amount given to a working man. Sick were then starved and it was impossible to build them up again.....

During the course of the building of the line I was told by the Japanese that it was a Military Railway, and as soon as the line was through I saw the trains loaded with horses, guns, trucks, ammunition, etc.

The Force I was with was called "F" Force..... Until July I was with Pond's Battalion....and then with a special party....at a general camp just south of NIEKE.

In June Pond's Battalion arrived at KONCOITA where the party halted for two days. The troops were billeted in huts which had been evacuated the previous day on account of cholera deaths. The huts were indescribably filthy and protests which were made to the Japanese only caused the force to realise that they were officially placed on the same level as Burmese Coolies. An application for tools with which to clean up the filth brought the reply that none was available, despite the fact that hundreds of shovels and chun-kels had been brought from UPPER KONCOITA. Coolies walked through the huts, spat, defecated and vomited everywhere. Yak carts and yelling droves congregated at the entrance. Yaks were taken through the huts and they dropped their excreta where rice bags had to be stored.....

At UPPER SONKURAI Camp in August the latrines were flooded by incessant rain. One of them had broken its banks and a filthy stream oozed through the camp area and passed under the floors of the huts occupied by the hospital. Outside and even inside the huts was a quagmire. There was no reason for the hospital to be in the position in which it was as there was high ground where it could have been placed.

No provision for hospitalization of the force had been made

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except a small hospital camp at LOWER NIEKE, which was soon abandoned. Requests to allow fit men to remain in camp to improve the situation were refused and all fit men were made to work on railway construction. Any attempts to get tools with which officers could do this work met with very little success. We even found it difficult to obtain a pick or shovel to dig graves for the dead.

In the same camp on the 10th August cholera broke out. The area selected by the Japanese for the isolation hospital was a small cleared space of low lying ground on the river bank, where the mud was ankle deep and the only fixed accommodation was a small hut capable of holding no more than thirty patients. The remainder of the personnel placed in isolation had to be quartered in tents and under tent flies which invariably leaked. No fit men were freed from engineer work to assist the sick in providing stagings to keep them from muddy ground, and all duties except nursing had to be performed by the personnel in isolation. Requests for more serviceable tents and the release of men from work to improve the area and even for a few additional tools all met with the same result. The Japanese did not occupy this hospital.

The instances I have given above indicate generally the type of accommodation in these camps, except that I have not stressed the terrific overcrowding which existed everywhere.

The men had nothing to wear except the clothing in which they were captured, and most of that had rotted or perished during the months of the monsoon. Many of the men were going to work with only a scanty piece of cloth around their loins.

Force Headquarters were constantly asking for medical supplies to be brought forward, but the answer always given was that the road to the south was impassable. However, war equipment and merchandise for the NIEKE shopkeepers were being brought forward in quantities by river boats. The result was that medical supplies were practically non-existent.

I have seen all the bones of a man's feet exposed by an ulcer of the foot. I have seen the bones of a man's leg exposed from the



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knee to the ankle and I have seen a man's ribs exposed by an ulcer under his arm. The only treatment which could be given was scraping with sharp instruments.....

On the 7th July a protest against the maltreatment of the men was forwarded to General BILBO. This pointed out that on the 3rd July, the men marched out of camp at 0900 hours and after ploughing through mud for five kilometres they commenced work at 1030 hours. The task for the day for 135 men was 160 metres of corduroying. This involved the removal of the mud for a width of 6', laying the logs, and grading and reinforcing the track with earth and stones. Parties of ten to twelve men were forced to carry in the day seven logs 15 feet long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter a distance of one kilometre through the mud and slush. Four men collapsed. In one instance only six men were detailed to a log, these were driven along by an engineer who struck the men every ten yards or so with a bamboo stick. After a break of thirty minutes for lunch they had to work on until 2100 hours with one rest of fifteen minutes, returning to camp at 2230 hours. The working hours the next day were the same, except that there was no break during the afternoon. Instead of ten to twelve men being allotted to each log carrying party, there were only seven.

The majority of men who went to work would normally have been in hospital or on light duties.

On one occasion we were able after some difficulty to raise the required number of men for work for the engineers when the Japanese demanded another fifty for work inside the camp..... I refused on the ground that I had no more men who were capable of standing on their feet.....one of them....entered one of the hospital wards and commenced slashing at the men with a stick with the object of driving them out to work... After the Japanese had stated that, if the men were not forthcoming the whole camp ration would be cut in half, we decided that it would be in the interest of the men if we selected fifty, rather than have the camp literally starved. At this stage conditions in No. 3 camp were well nigh

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desperate. The number of sick was above one thousand, out of a strength of 1680....."

In July 1943, when the witness had sent out less than the required number of men owing to sickness, one of the Japanese officers summoned him and stated that:

"The construction of the railway had to go on without delay as it was required for operational purposes, and had to be finished within a certain time at all costs, irrespective of the loss of lives of British and Australian prisoners. He said it was no use our quoting the articles of the Geneva Convention, as our own people had offended against it by the sinking of hospital ships and by running down civilian internees with steam rollers. If necessary, he stated, the men would be required to work three to four days on end without rest....."

I gained the impression that everything was to be subordinated to the completion of the line by the end of August, and when this was not fulfilled (The Japanese) became insane with rage. In the last days of its construction our men had to work from 0530 hours until 0200 hours the following day.

On the 13th September I was informed by Lieut. FUKUDA that the men must be prepared to work all through the night as the railway was only a few kilometres to the north, and it was necessary that the line should reach SONKURI, three kilometres to the south by the 16th. Owing to the heavy rain, however, the work ceased at 2230 hours, the men having been out since 0530 hours that morning. On the 14th September reveille was at 0530 hours and despite heavy rain all day and throughout the evening the men were forced to remain out until 0230 hours on the 15th. Again they were roused at 0530 hours and were worked until midnight of the 15-16th September. On the 16th reveille was at 0530 hours and work finished at 2200 hours. By this time the men were completely exhausted. Conditions were approximately the same on the 17th. All the foregoing facts are set out in my diary which I kept at the time.....

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Of the original 3,662 men who left SINGAPORE as members of "F" Force, 1060 failed to return, representing approximately 29% of the A.I.F. component. The losses in the whole Force was 44%. The British lost 59%....."

b. Prosecution document numbered 5064, the Affidavit of Maj. B.L.W. CLARKE, a doctor, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts therein offered in evidence. This document described the condition of some of the men of F Force who returned from the railway camps in December, 1943:

"These men were in a shocking condition, suffering from gross attacks of beri-beri, and its various types, malaria, tropical ulcers and gross debility. The loss of weight was simply appalling. The average loss of weight would appear to be in the neighbourhood of 70-80 lbs. per individual. Approximately 80 per cent of these men had to be admitted immediately to hospital."

c. Prosecution Document numbered 5013, the Affidavit of R.G. WILLIAMS, is offered for identification, and the excerpts marked therein now produced in evidence. This document describes the nightmare journey of P/W by cattle truck from Singapore to Siam. Men were overworked, underfed, lived in appalling filth, were beaten and forced to work when sick at camps in and near KHSIOK. Dysentery, malaria and cholera took their toll. Clothing hardly existed and after a day's work, some men actually were only able to crawl back to camp. Towards the end of the construction of the railway, men were forced to work impossible hours, and the Japanese recklessly disregarded the danger of landslides so that on one occasion six men were needlessly killed.

d. Prosecution document numbered 5067, the Affidavit of Lt. Col. E.J. BARRETT, A.M.I.C., is tendered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document treats of the conditions in CHUNGKAI Sick Camp between May, 1943 and January, 1944. The average number of Prisoners of War in the Camp was 8,000. They consisted of men sent from the railway camps suffering from various injuries and diseases. In seven months 1400 prisoners died, many from tropical ulcers which had been caused by injury at work or from the guards, and from deficiency diseases.

There were no anaesthetics, no instruments and a meagre supply of drugs. The witness states:

"One day 5 Japanese doctors came to see the camp. I asked them to watch an amputation which was being carried out on a tropical ulcer case. During the course of the operation one of the Japanese doctors fainted and another was sick. Thinking this was a good opportunity to request proper instruments and supplies of drugs, I made a request to them and their answer was that I must realize that these were prisoners of war and no supply could be made."

c. Prosecution document numbered 5072, the Affidavit of Sgt. C. BERRY, is now offered for identification, and the marked excerpts produced in evidence.

This document states that the witness was at SUNGKRAI from May, 1943 until September, 1943:

"When at SUNGKRAI I was at No. 2 Camp (Death Valley) and was forced to work on the road during my first nine days. At SUNGKRAI there were bamboo buildings without roofs or sides. There was mud on the floors which had no foundations whatever. Above the floor there was bamboo matting. The first night 1680 prisoners of war were put into two huts about 200 metres long and about 24 feet broad. It was raining when we arrived and it continued all night. There was no cover whatsoever and the monsoon rain came down and no one had groundsheets or other protection. It soon became absolutely impossible to lie there. The only alternative was to light fires and keep warm by standing around them. We stayed there all night until 0500 hours the following morning when everybody paraded prior to going on to the railroad the first day. We were given no opportunity of cleaning up or making the camp inhabitable. We were divided into groups of fifty and positions were allotted four miles on each side of the camp. My particular party was marched about three miles from the camp. It was raining very hard and we were very cold, only getting half a pint of rice for breakfast, which was served at 0530 hours. Each man was issued with a spade, a basket and a pick.



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We started work immediately digging the road and we stopped for ten minutes every five hours. Half a pint of rice was issued at a quarter to one and then we continued. We marched back to the camp at 1830 hours. This was the daily routine.

After two days of rain the camp was nothing but a sea. No protection was afforded against the rain. Every man in the camp had to line up in the dark for a further quarter of a pint of rice and vegetable stew at about 1915 hours. During the day's work nobody was permitted by the Japanese to leave the party if they were ill or hurt in any way. After eight days, during which period it rained steadily, palm branches were placed on the roof as a protection and also on the sides of the huts. Nothing was done about the floor and below the bamboo mats the water rushed through. The men had to lie down on the bamboo, in the camp.

On my second day there, cholera broke out. No preparation had been made for an isolation hospital and the cases could not be segregated. After approximately a week from the time of my arrival, the Japanese provided a hut for cholera cases and the following day I was sent as a medical orderly for duty at the hut. This hut was only partly roofed against the rain and the centre of the hut coincided with the course of the water escaping down the hillside. There were bamboo mats on the sides of the wall of the hut but there was nothing in the centre where the major part of the water came through. There were so many casualties that there was insufficient room by the walls and some had to lie in the water. The holes in the roof were so large that the rain came through on to the men who were lying beneath. We had no water other than water from the roof, which we had to boil. There was no accommodation for the orderlies, who had to sleep among the patients. No cholera inoculation was possible.

The casualties were carried to the hospital by the fit prisoners of war on ground sheets. Cholera being highly contagious, these men were frequently infected and died. There was no lighting whatever and when I was on night duty it was impossible to remove the



dent, who in consequence had to remain among the living until day-break. On the first day thirty-eight men died and were left outside the hut, no provision being made for them to be removed. There was a cremation party of prisoners of war but these could do nothing because the Japanese refused to give them shovels or other implements with which to bury the bodies. There were any number of tools because they had to be used for digging the road. These thirty-eight men were left outside the hut for two days, only some of them being covered. Eventually after two days the Japanese gave facilities for burying them.

Another hut was made available for dysentery cases. The Japanese used to test all prisoners of war for dysentery by putting either a piece of bamboo or a piece of wire or a glass tube up the rectum. This was a painful operation for those who were fit. They would take out persons who were extremely ill or dying of dysentery and would carry out this test, and this in bad cases definitely precipitated death by reason of the pain and the fact of their being moved. Convalescents were forced to carry bamboos long distances in the rain with bare feet, with the result that their feet were torn and resulting in ulcers, for which there were no facilities for treatment, and many of them died....."

f. Prosecution Document numbered 5031A, the Affidavit of Maj. R. J. CAMPBELL, is offered for identification and the marked excerpts thereof produced in evidence. This Affidavit states that the Camp at TAIKUN was close to bridges which spanned a river and these were reportedly bombed. Permission to mark the camp as containing P/W was refused, and in one raid 18 men were killed and huts set on fire.

At KINBURI Camp in June, 1945, a British officer, the Camp Interpreter, was beaten into insensibility by Japanese officers. He was then put into a covered slit trench, 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft., which had six inches of water and mud in it and was infested with mosquitoes. The officer had only a pair of shorts. He was given water and one ball of rice per day. Later he was taken back to the guard room where he was threatened with torture as a result of which he endeavoured to commit suicide.

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Two months later he was recovered by F/H doctors who said he would have been dead in a few more days. He was insane, suffered from blackwater fever and was terribly emaciated. He had not washed or shaved during the period and had not defecated for two months during the eighty days he spent in the trench.

g. Prosecution document numbered 5074, the Affidavit of C.Q.M.S. G. KNOWLES, is now offered for identification and the marked exhibits therein produced in evidence. This Affidavit relates the savage beating of prisoners of war at KINBURI. Men were beaten with teak poles on all parts of the body until in some cases the men were broken and unrecognizable and two officers were murdered.

h. Prosecution Document numbered 5075, the Affidavit of Sub-Lieut. J.O. CAUN, is tendered for identification and the marked excerpts thereof now offered in evidence. This Affidavit states that in July 1943, at KINBURI the witness on being told that some sick men had arrived there found them crawling about the 3 kilometre stretch separating the railway station from the camp. One orderly had been sent with 170 men suffering from beri beri, dysentery, tropical ulcers and cholera to this camp. It took five hours to find all these men.

The Japanese Adjutant of the Camp said he would open a new hospital for them. He ordered some F/H to break down the fence which separated the camp from that of a Japanese cavalry regiment which had left the day before. There were 20 empty huts in most of which there was animal dung and filth. The Adjutant ordered the sick men to be moved here within an hour.

It was two weeks before medical staff was gathered to look after the hospital. By this time there were over 1,500 patients and the daily death rate was between seven and twelve.

A month later, despite all efforts, dysentery patients were still lying on the ground in a hut without platforms.

The hospital came under the direct control of Japanese H.Q. An officer of the Japanese General Staff, F/H Command visited the hospital three days after its grisly opening, and saw the disgraceful conditions in which the sick were living.





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魚ヲ数匹入ル米飯ガ配給、食料ヲ与ヘ始メ、中ニ米、或  
決出テ、カキガ病氣ニナリ、直ニ配給ハ勞務者ニ與ヘ、此分  
量ニ分、(減)セラル。病人ハソレカラ飢エテ再起スルコト、不可  
能ナリ...

線路建設中。私ハソシガ軍用鐵道デアリユトラ日本  
カク聞カサシメ。ソシテ線路ガ開通スルヤ不ハ私ハ馬ヤ  
銃ヤ貨物自動車運搬等ヲ積ミテ列車ヲ見タ。

収容所ニ行ハタシ、  
 特殊部隊ト<sup>緒</sup>ニ<sup>ニ</sup>ケルノ下度南ニ至ル般  
 迄私ハホニド大隊ト<sup>緒</sup>ニ居テ、ソレカラ  
 我ガ居タ部隊ハ「ト」部隊ト呼バシタ。七月

行二日間留之。部隊ハ「ユレ」ヲ病ニ爲シ、前日ニ立退

No. 2

カサタ廠舎ニ宿営シタ。廠舎ハ名状ニ難イ程汚ク  
日本人ニ向ッテ抗議ハシタガ其結果ハ兵士達が公然トビ  
ルマノ労働者並ニ取扱ハレサルトイフ事ヲ部隊ガ  
知ッタニ過ギナクッタ。汚物ヲ掃除スル道具ノ請求ハシタ  
ガ数百ノミヤベルメニニセル。鉾／＼ガアッパ／＼ニコイタレカラ  
持ッテ来テアツタモ拘ハラズ。役ニ立ツモノハ何モナイトイフ返  
事デアツタ。労働者達が廠舎ノ間ヲ歩キ廻ッテ到ル所唾  
ヲシタリ大小便ヲシタリ嘔吐シタリシタ。救済牛ノ車トワ  
メキ立テ群集ト入口ノ所ニ集リ牛ハ廠舎間ニ引キ入  
ラレ米袋ヲ貯ヘル所ニ張等ノ排泄物ヲタマシタ……  
八月ニアッパ／＼ソニクライ「收容所デハ间断ナキ雨タ  
メニ便所ガ溢レテオツタ。便所ノツハソノ周壁ガ壊レテ  
シマヒ汚イ流レガ收容所ノ一帯ニ溢レ出テ、病院ニ出テラレ  
テキル廠舎ノ床下ヲ流レタ。  
廠舎ノ外側ハ固ヨリ内側デサヘモ泥地トナツタ。  
病院ヲ設置ス事ガ出来ル所地ガアツタニモ拘ラス別ニ  
理由モ無イノニ病院ハ當時ノ儘ノ場所ニ置カレテアツタ。  
「ローワーニース」ノ小サイ野戦病院以外ハ部隊ノ病院  
設備ハ皆無デアツタ。右野戦病院モ間モナク廃止サレ  
テシマツタ。生活状態ハ改善スル爲健康ナル兵士達ヲ收容  
所ニ残ス事ヲ許シテ貰フ要ホモ拒絶サレ。總テノ健康  
兵達ハ鐵道建設ニ働カサレタ。將校達ガコノ仕事ヲスルノニ



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必要ノ道具ヲ得ルヲノ、如何ナル努力モ殆ンド成功シナカ  
タ。我々ハ死者ノ墓場ヲ掘ル鶴嘴ヤシヤベルヲ得ルノサヘ  
困難デアッタ。

八月十日、同収容所デコレラが発生シタ。

隔離病院ノ爲ニト日本人ニヨツテ撰定サレタ場所ハ河  
ノ堤防ノ上ニ低ク横ツテキル土地ノ一少区劃テソノ泥水  
カ足首迄深ク唯一ノ設備ハ三十人足ラズノ患者ヲ収  
容出来ル小サナ小屋ツデアッタ

隔離サレテキル残りノ兵達ハ幕舎ノ中ニ宿泊セネハ  
ナラナカッタ。シカモ絶ヘズ雨漏リノスル幕舎ノ中デアル。

健康兵達ハ泥深イ地面ヲ避ケル爲ノ足場ヲ病人ニ作

ソテヤル爲ニ工事ヲ休マセテハ貰ヘナカッタ。ソシテ看護ハ

外ノ總テノ仕事ハ隔離サレテキル兵達ニヨツテ爲サレテハナ

ラナカッタ。モット役ニ立ツ天幕ノ要ハ、場所ノ改善

ノ爲メニ兵達ノ仕事ヲ休マセル事ノ要ハ及ビモウシ

シ道具ヲ増加シテ欲シイトイフ要ハサヘモ同ジ様ナ結

果ニナッタ。日本人ハコノ病院ヲ使用シナカッタ。

私が右ニ述ベタ実例ハコレヲノ収容所ノ設備ノ状態ヲ

一般的ニ示スモノデアル。尤モ到ル所ニアツタ物凄イ超満

員ノ状況ニ付イテハ強調シナカッタガ（以下次頁）

No. 5

Doc 5444

兵達ハ倭虜ニシタ時着テキタ着物以外何モ着ル物  
 ガナクツ。シキモ着物ノ大部分ハ季節風ノ吹ク数ヶ月ノ  
 間ニ朽チ果テ、了ツタ。  
 兵達ノ着クハ腰ノ廻リニホニ僅カ許リノ布ヲ纏フテ僅  
 キニ行ツテ居タ。  
 部隊本部ハ絶ヘス醫療品ガ届ケラレル様要ルニテ居  
 ガ。南オヘノ道路ガ通過困難デアルト答ヘルミテ、然  
 シ軍用設備品及ビコーケーノ商人達ニ対スル商品ハ  
 河舟ニ依ツテ沃山送ニレテ居タ。  
 其ノ結果医療品ハ實際ニ皆無ニテ居  
 其ノ或ル兵ノ兩足ノ骨ガ足部潰瘍ノ為露出アレテ居  
 リノヲ見タ。又或ル兵ノ脚ノ骨ガ膝カラ踝關節ニ至ル迄  
 露出ニテ居ルノヤ又他ノ者ノ肋骨ガソノ腕ノ下ノ潰瘍ニ  
 依リ露出ニテ居ルノナドヲ見タ。施シ得タル唯一ノ手ハ銳利  
 ナ道具ヲ用テ切り取ルコトデアツタ。  
 七月七日ニ兵達ハ倭虜ニ対スル抗議ガコバンノ將軍人送ラレタ。之ハ七月三  
 日ニ倭虜達ハ午前九時ニ牧野所ヲ出タ。五ノ料ノ間泥濘ヲ押  
 シ分ケテ行進シテ午後十時ニ分ニ仕事ヲ始メタ。事ヲ指摘シ  
 タモノデアル。百三十五名ニ対スル其ノ日ノ仕事ハ百六十米突ノれ、全道  
 路ノ工作デアツタ。六ノ呎中ニ泥土ヲ取り除キ、丸太ヲ置キ排水シテ  
 エト石ヲ以テ道路ヲ補強スルノガ此ノ仕事デアツタ。十人ノ至十二人宛  
 ノ諸組ハ日中長サ十五呎直徑十呎ノ穴ヲ掘リ、本ヲ泥濘ト軟ク中  
 ラ一料モ運搬セラレタ。又ハ倒レテアツタ、或ル時唯六名ノ兵達ガ本  
 丸太ニ対スル特別労務ニ選バレ是等ノ者ハ一兵ニ使サレタ。其  
 エ兵ハ約十碼毎ニ其兵達ヲ竹杖ヲ持ツテ打ツタ。晝食ノ爲メノ三十  
 分ノ中休息シ、後復年ハ十五分ノ休憩。晝夜九時迄働カサレタ。時々休息  
 テアル。丸太ヲ運搬スル各組ニ振り當テラタ人数ガ十名及至十二名カラ僅  
 カテモシタ。大ニ多数教ハ通年六病院ニ居ルガ若シハ輕イ労務ニ服シテ  
 居ル者ノ者バツタノデアル。

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或ル時我々ハ相當骨ヲ折ツテ兵達ノ作業、爲ニ所要  
人員ヲ集メルコトが出来タガ其時日本人ハ收容所内ノ作業ニ  
對シテ別ニ五十名ヲ要求シタ。私ハ自分、足テ立ツコト  
出来ル者ハ之以上居ナシト云フ理由デ拒否シタ。彼等、  
内ノ一人ガ病室ニ入り兵隊ヲ仕事ニ驅リ出ス目的ヲ持ツ以  
テ彼等ヲ打テ始メタ。日本人ハ若シ兵達ガ仕事ニ出ナシ  
ラバ收容所全体ノ食糧ハ半減サレルコトヲ言フツタ  
デ收容所ガ文字通り餓死サセラルコトモ五十名、兵達  
ヲ撰ブ方ガ寧ロ兵達ノ爲メニナルコトヲ言フツタ。  
此ノ段階ニ於テ第三收容所ハ殆ド絶望的デアツタ。全  
員千六百八十名、内病人ノ數ハ千人以上デアツタ。……

一九四三年、昭和十八年、七月、證人ガ病氣ノタメ、要求  
セシタ人員ヨリモ少シイ人數ヲ送り出シタ時、一人ノ日本  
將校ハ彼ヲヨシテ次、如ク述ベタ。

鐵道ノ建設ハ作戰目的、爲メニ要求サレテ居ルノテ  
通滞無ク進行サレネバナラヌ而シテ英人及ビ豪洲  
人ノ俘虜ノ生命ノ損失ヲ顧ミズ有エル犠牲ヲ拂  
ツテモ一定ノ期間内ニ完成サレサケレバナラヌト言  
ツタ。又彼ハ我々自身ノ國民ガ病院船ヲ沈メタリ  
蒸氣張車ノ道路工事、ローラーヲ以テ民間人抑留  
者ヲ踏ミ躓ツタリニテ已ニジュネーブ條約ヲ侵犯シ  
テ居ル、タカラ吾々が「ジュネーブ條約」條文ヲ引用スルハ無駄デ  
アルト言ツタ。若シ必要ナラバ俘虜達ハ休息無シテ三四日  
ブツ通シテ傷ヲ様ニ要求セラレルト述ベタ。



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有ラユル事ガ八月末迄ニ鐵道ヲ完成セシムルコト、後ニ置カレタルノゲト  
言フ感ジテ私ハ愛セタ。ソシテエガ定規ヤレナカッタデ日本人達ハ激  
怒ノタテ狂氣ノ様ニナッタ。

其工事ノ終頃ニ抵着ハ午前五時半ヨリ翌日、午前二時メテ働カ  
ナゲレバイヤナカッタ。九月十三日ハ松ノ福田中尉カラ鐵道ガ北方ハ僅カニ  
敷料デアリ其ノ線ハ十六日メデ南方ニ向ツテ三軒ノ「ソングライ」ニ  
達スノ必要ガアル為得房達ハ徹夜デ働ク覚悟ヲ要スルト告ゲラタ。  
然シ得房達ハ其ノ朝ハ五時半カラ仕事ニ出テ居タガ大雨ノ為  
メ作業ハ夜十時半ニ中止トナッタ。

九月十四日 起床ハ午前五時半デイッタガ、日中又ビタチ  
ニカゲテ大雨デイッタニ拘ハラズ得房達ハ十五日ノ午前  
二時半メデ外デ働カレタ。又モ彼等ハ五時半ニ起ッサ  
レ九月十五、十六日ノ夜半メデ働カレマシタ。

十六日ハ午前五時三十分起床、作業ハ午後十時ニ終リ  
マシタ。ソノ時刻ニハ兵達ハモウ全ク疲弊シキツテナマシタ。  
状態ハ十七日モ略々同ジデシタ。

前記ノ事實ハ凡テ當時私ノ所ナシテタタ日記帳ニ記載  
サレテキマス。……

「F」部隊員トシテ「シンガポール」ヲ出発シタ当初、三六六  
ニ名ノ内、一六〇名、即チ英帝國遠征軍部隊構成員ノ約  
ニ十九% (二割九分) ハ歸還シマセンデシタ。

全部隊ノ損失ハ四十四% (四割四分) デシタ。  
英軍ハ五十九% (五割九分) ヲ失ヒマシタ。……

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(8) 検察部書類第五〇六四號 A、陸軍少佐「ビ・エル・ダブルユー・クラーク」/B. L. W. CLARKE/ (醫師)、口供書ヲ茲ニ檢證、爲提呈シ、該書類中特記セル拔萃ヲ證據ニ供ス。

該書類ハ一九四三年／昭和十八年／十二月、中鉄道收容所ヨリ歸還セルエフ。

フォース / F. Force / 所属者數名、狀況ヲ記述シ居リ。

此等ノ人々ハ、ヒドイ各種ノ脚氣、マラリヤ、熱帶性潰瘍、極度ノ衰弱等ニ冒セリ、ヒドイ健康状態ニヤツ。

体重、減少ハ唯數センチメートルデアツタ。

体重、減少ハ一人平均セロ——八ポンド位イツタ如ク見エタ。

此等ノ人々、大凡ハ割ハ直キニ病院ニ收容シヤケルベシラナカッタ。

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(c) 檢察部書類第百三號 TULLY-WILKINS / 及び  
LLIAS /、口供書ヲ檢證ノ爲提出シ該書類中特記セル拔  
萃ヲ茲ニ證據ニ供ス。該書類ハ作虜ガシガホールヨリ  
泰國(向々畜類用トシテ)ニ輸送セラレタル惡夢ノ如  
キ旅行ヲ記述ス。  
彼等ハ過度ニ使役サレ減食セラレ驚愕ノ極ニ不潔  
ノ中ニ生活シ改打セラレ且「キンシオン」ノ「KINSON」及  
附近ノ收容所ニ於テ罹病セル場合ハ勞働ヲ強制  
セラレタリ。赤痢・マラリヤ及ビコレラ等續発セリ衣類  
殆ンド存セズ且一日、勞働後或者ハ實際上收容  
所へ這ヒ戻リ得ルニ過ぎズ鐵道建設ノ終期ニ  
當リ作虜ハ途方モ無キ時間ニ勞働ヲ強制セラレ  
且日本人ハ不注意ニモ地滑リノ危險ヲ考慮  
セザリシ爲或ル場合ハ名ノ者カ不仁要ニ天殺害  
セラレタリ

(d) 檢察部書類第百六十七號 英國軍軍醫部附陸  
軍中佐「イー・エー・バレット」MR BARRETT /、口  
供書ヲ檢證ノ爲提出シ特記セル拔萃ヲ證據  
ニ供ス該書類ハ一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ五月ヨリ  
一九四四年ノ昭和十九年ノ一月ニ至ル「ヤニカイ」CH  
AN KAI / 患者收容所ノ状況ヲ取扱フ同收容

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所、存虜平均数、八千名ナリキ。彼等ハ各種、負傷  
及ビ疾病ニ罹リ、鐵道收容所ヨリ送還セララル  
者ナリ。七ヶ月間ニ千四百名、存虜ガ死亡シテ多数  
ハ勞働、際受ケタル負傷ニヨル熱帶性潰瘍即  
チ瘡癤ヨリ受ケタル者及ビ缺乏性疾患ヲ原因ト  
シテ死亡セリ。

魔酔藥無ク医療品無ク、藥品、供給不足ニ居  
タリ。證人ハ述ベテ曰ク、

或日五人、日本人醫師ガ收容所ヲ見エマツテキラ。

私ハ熱帶地、腫物、切断ヲ見テ吳ム様ニ彼等ニ  
頼ミテ手術、途中日本人、醫師、一人ハ氣絶シ他  
一人ハ吐氣ヲ催シタ。コレハ適当ニ器具ト藥品  
、給與ヲ要スルノニヨリ機會ト思フテ私ハ彼等  
ニ要セボシタガ彼等、返事ハ之等、者ハ存虜デ  
アルカラ給與ガ不可能ナル事ヲ私ハ覺ラネバ  
タリトイフデアツタ。

(e) 檢察部書類第五〇七ニ號 軍曹「シー・ベリー」C. BE  
「ビー」ノ口供書ヲ茲ニ檢證、寫眞ニ付記セル  
拔萃ヲ證據ニ供ス。

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該書類ハ證人ガ一九四三年／昭和十八年／五月ヨリ一九四  
三年／昭和十八年／九月ニ至ル迄「シン・フイ」／SUNGKRAI  
ニ在リシコトヲ記述ス。即チ

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「スングライ」デハ私ハ第二收容所(死谷)ニ居リ、最初、九日間、  
道路作業ヲ強制サレタ。 「スングライ」デハ屋根モ側面モ無  
イ竹、建物ガ多ク、何、土台モイ床ハ土間デアッタ。床ニハ竹、敷物  
ガアッタ。最初、夜ニ幅約二四呎長さ約二百米、二個、小屋二千六百十  
名、俘虜ガ入ラレタ。我々が到着シタ際ハ雨が降ツテ居リ夜中降  
リ續イタ。何、雨覆ヒモナク、「モンスーン」雨ハ降ツタが誰モ携帯防水布  
其、他体ヲ被ッ物ヲ持ツテ居デカッタ。間モナク横ニツテ居ルコト絶  
体不可能ニツタ。從ツテ火ヲ焚イデソ、周圍ニ立ツテホテ温マルヨリ外ニ  
仁ガナカッタ。我々、一晚中朝五時迄其處ニ居タ、ソレカラ、地  
ハ第一日ニ鐵道ニ出掛ケル前ニ整列シタ。我々ハ收容所、掃除又、  
ソレヲ往ミ良クスル機會ヲ與ヘラレナカッタ。我々ハ五十名ツツノ組ニ分ケ  
ラレ、各組ハ收容所、兩側四哩ノ所ニ其、位置ヲ割當テラレタ。私、組  
ハ收容所カラ約三哩進マセラレタ。雨ハ激シク降ツテ居リ我々ハ大變寒カ  
ッタ。朝食ニ僅カ半バイント(約一合玉ヲ)ノ飯ヲ貰ツタゲデアッタ。朝  
食、五時三十分ニ出タ。各自ハ圓匙ト箸ト鰯燗ヲ與ヘラレタ。我々ハ直ク  
道ヲ掘リ、仕事ヲ始メタ。五時間毎ニ二十分間休憩シタ。半バイントノ飯  
カ一時十五分前ニ與ヘラレ、ソレカラ我々ハ又仕事ヲ續ケタ。十八時三十分  
ニ收容所ヘ歸ッタ。コレガ毎日ノ日課デアッタ。

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二日ノ雨デ收容所ハ大海ニナッタ。雨除ケハ何も與ヘラレナカッタ。十九  
時十五分頃ニ二分ノ一バイントノ飯ト野菜スチューヲ貰フ爲ニ收容所  
内ノ着ハ地暗闇ニ行列シナケレバナラナカッタ。我々ハ晝間、作業中  
ハトナチ三病氣デモ、又怪我シテモ、組カラ離レルコトヲ日本人ニ依リ  
許サレナカッタ。八日程雨ガ續ケテ降ツタ後ニ椰子ノ枝ガ雨覆トニテ  
屋根ト小屋ノ側面ニ覆カレタ。床ハ何も施サレズ、竹ノ敷物ノ下ヲ水

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が流レタ。我々ハ濕地ニ竹ノ上ニ寝ナケレバナラナカッタ。私カ其處ヘ着イテ二日目ニコレカ發生シタ。隔離病院ノ準備ハ出來テ居ナカッタノデ、患者ハ隔離出來ナカッタ。私カ到着シテカラ凡ソ一週間後ニ、日本軍ハコレヲ患者ノ爲ニ小屋ヲ作り、其ノ翌日私ハソノ小屋勤務看護兵トシテ派遣サレタ。此ノ小屋ハ雨除ケニ屋根カ部分的ニシカ作ツテナク、小屋ノ中央ヲ丘カラ流レテ來ル水ノ流レカ通ツタ。小屋ノ壁ノ側面ニハ竹ノ敷物カアツタガ、水ノ大部分カ流レル中央部ニ何モナカッタ。患者カ多過キテ壁ニ際ニハ場所カ足ラナクナリ、中ニ水ノ中ニ寝ナケレバナラナイ者モアツタ。屋根ノ穴ハ大キイノデ下ニ寝テイル者ノ上ニ雨カ入ッテ來タ。我々ハ屋根カラ入ッテ來ル水ヨリ外ニ水ハナカッタノデ、之ヲ沸シタ。看護兵ニ何等ノ收容設備モナカッタノデ、彼等ハ患者ト一緒ニ寝ナケレバナラナカッタ。コレヲ豫防注射ハ出來ナカッタ。

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患者ハ健康ナ俘虜カ携帶防水布ニ載セテ之ヲ病院ヘ運シタ。コレハ非常ニ傳染スルデ、之等ノ者ハ屢ニ感染シテ死シタ。燈火ハ何モナク、私ハ夜間勤務中ニ死者ヲ移スコトガ出來ナカッタノデ、夜カ明ケル迄生キテイル者ノ中ヘ死体ヲ置カナケレバナラナカッタ。最初ノ日ニ三十八名死シタガ、之ヲ移ス準備カナイノデ、小屋ノ外ヘ置カレタ。俘虜ヨリ成ル火葬隊カアツタガ、日本軍ハ死体ヲ埋タル爲ノシヤベルソノ他ノ道具ヲ彼等ニ與ヘナウツタノデ彼等ハ何モスルコトガ出來ナカッタ。道ヲ掘ル爲ニ必要ダッタカラ道具ハイクラデモアツタ。之等三十八名ノ死体ハ二日間小屋ノ外ニ放置サレ其ノ中僅カ若干ノ者カ回復ハレテサタ。結局ニ日後ニ日本兵ハ死体ヲ埋タル便宜ヲ與ヘタ。モウソノ小屋カ赤痢患者用ニ作ラレタ。日本軍全俘虜ヲ赤痢ノ検査スル爲竹針金、又ハ硝子管ヲ直腸ヘ入レテ検査シタ。健康者ニトツテハ之ハ甚クイ検査デアッタ。赤痢ヲ重症スハ瀕死ノ者ヲ連シ出シテ此ノ試験ヲ行ツタ。ソレテ重症患者ノ場合ハ之カ爲ノ苦痛ト動カサレタトニ依リ明カニ死ヲ得メタ。回復期ノ患者ハ手足デ雨中ヲ遠イ距離迄竹ヲ運バコトヲ強制サレタ、ソノ結果彼等ノ足カ破レテ潰瘍トナリ治療カナイノ爲、彼等ノ多くハ死シタ。



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(ハ) 検察部書類第五。三一ノA。陸軍少佐「アル・エー・キャンベル」  
/ R. J. CAMPBELL / 口供書ヲ検証ノ為提出シ。該書類ノ特  
記ニ按テ、証據ニ供ス。該口供書ハ「タマルカン」 / TAMARKAN /  
牧客所ハ河ニ跨ル橋ニ近接シ居リ且繩返シ爆撃ヲ受レルコトヲ  
記述ス。傷處ヲ牧客所ナルコトヲ表示スル許可ハ拒絶セシ  
且一室襲ニ於テ十八名ハ殺害セラレ宿舍ハ火ヲ發シタリ  
一九四五年 / 昭和二十年 / 六月「カンブリ」 / KANBURI / 牧客所ニ於テ  
牧客所通譯ノ一英國將校ハ日本將校ニ毆打セシ氣絶セリ  
彼ハ當時長サ五呎幅ニ呎六寸深サ四呎ノ藪ニ細長モ濠ノ  
中ニ投シマレリ。該濠中ニ六寸ノ泥水アリ且蚊群充滿セリ。  
同將校ハ事々カンブリ着用シ居タルニ過ズ。彼ハ一日ニ付水ト米一椀  
ヲ食ヒ居タリ。後刻彼ハ衛兵詰所ニ連立シテ同所ニテ四人ハ  
自殺セント試ミタル處ニテ拷問ヲ受ケ脅迫セラレタリ。  
二箇月後彼ハ傷處醫師ヨリ発見セシケルガ同醫師ハ教日中  
ニ死スルコト言ヘリ。彼ハ發狂シ黒水熱ニ罹リ極度ニ衰弱シ居  
タリ。彼ハ該期間中洗ハシヌハ散髪セラレタルコトナリ且濠中ニ  
過シタル八十日中二箇月間排便セザリシナリ。

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(ハ) 検察部書類第五。七四號 C. Q. M. S. 「カーノール」 / G. KN-  
OWLES / 口供書ヲ該ニ検証ノ為提出シ。該書中特記セル  
書証ヲ証據ニ供ス。該口供書ハ「カンブリ」 / KANBURI / ニ於  
ケル傷處ノ野蠻ニ毆打ニ付供述ス。傷處ハ身体ノ有る部分ヲ  
チークノ柱ニテ毆打サレ。遂ニ或ル場合ニハ彼等ハ負傷シ見分ケ  
カワナラナク程ア二名ノ將校ハ遂ニ殺害セラレタリ。  
(ハ) 検察部書類第五。七五號 准尉「ジェー・オー・カウ」 / J. O. CAW /

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口供書、檢証、多々提呈し該書類、語句に改竄、修訂  
證據あり。本口供書、一九四三年（昭和十八年）七月のころ、  
「KANBURI」ニ於テ數名（患者）の到着と共に彼等が收容所  
より約三キロメートル離れて本に停泊場より前庭に、ヲ見たと述  
べ、一看護兵、百二十名、脚氣、赤痢、熱傷、皮膚病、及び  
コレラ患者と共に該收容所（水増し）に、此等病に、者ヲ見  
ると五時間、要し、  
收容所、日本人副官、彼等、為新ニ病院ヲ開設すると言ひ  
彼、傷病數を三村ニ收容所ト前庭に、或は日本、騎兵聯  
隊兵舎より、計劃に、根ヲ取毀つと、命より、二十、空室十  
ル、宿舎より、其大部、食、動物、糞便、及び、物より、  
副官、患者三村ニ該所、一時間内ニ移動すると言ひ、  
二週間後始メ、病院敷地、醫局員、を召集せしむ。  
當時、千五百名以上、患者あり、毎日、死亡率、七人より十二  
人、向たりたり。  
一箇月、後有エ、努力ニ、拘、赤痢患者、向、市、本、宿  
舎内、地面ニ、横、り、居、り、  
病院、日本軍司令部、直接、管理、より、日本、傷病  
司令參謀部、一將校、其、頃、に、開設、後、三日、ニ、テ  
該病院ヲ、病、人、生活、に、名、状、ス、ル、に、状、能、ク、見、